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2d Session }

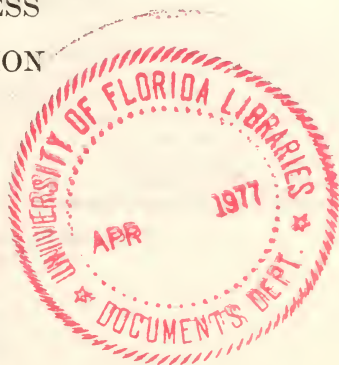
COMMITTEE PRINT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES DURING 1975

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES UNITED STATES SENATE

94th CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION



AUGUST 1976

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WASHINGTON : 1976

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

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INTRODUCTION BY THE CHAIRMAN

Since 1969, the Senate Committee on Armed Services has published an annual summary of its activities to serve as a historical record for the members of the Committee and the Senate. In 1970 the Legislative Reorganization Act was passed with a requirement that similar activity reports be filed by each Committee every Congress. In specific, the act requires that :

Each Committee of the Senate shall submit * * * a report on the activities of that Committee (with regard to) review and study, on a continuing basis, (of) the application, administration, and executive of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that Committee.

This report will provide a summary of the legislative and oversight activities of the Senate Armed Services Committee during the first session of the 94th Congress.

The Authorization Process

Each year the Senate Armed Services Committee considers the authorization request for Department of Defense appropriations. This is the principal method by which the Committee reviews our national defense program. The Committee's authorizing authority has developed significantly since 1959. In that year Section 412 (b) of the military construction authorization bill proposed an authorization requirement for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels. The Committee felt that "a thorough examination of this area of activity may serve to reduce the enormous cost of defense," and that such an examination would assist the Appropriations Committees in its deliberations on the defense budget.¹

Since 1959 the Committee's authority has been expanded to cover more, specific parts of the defense budget. For example, in 1962 and 1963 section 412 (b) was amended to include authorization requirements for research, development, test and evaluation. The Committee had found that adequate consideration of weapons procurement programs was not possible without parallel consideration of the related research and development programs. Further amendments to section 412 (b) were added in 1965, 1969, and 1970 extending the authorization review to the procurement of tracked combat vehicles, small arms and artillery, and torpedoes.

In 1967 the Committee's authority was extended to the area of defense manpower. From 1967 through 1973 section 412 was amended to require Committee authorization of the Selected Reserve, active duty military and civilian manpower levels for the Department of Defense, as well as the average military student training loads. This authority,

¹ Senate Report S6-296, 86th Congress, 1st session, May 19, 1959, p. 16.

together with that for weapons acquisition, has enabled the Committee to develop a broad view of national defense needs and problems.

This broad-ranging authority over defense programs often enables the Committee to combine its legislative and investigative functions. For example, in the determination of the manpower levels needed in each of the military services, the Committee will study the perceived threat and our present capabilities. Then it will examine the planned changes in the overall force structure, particularly such things as the relation of the addition of new ships and aircraft to any requested increases in manpower levels. Such a review may reveal problems in force composition or manpower management. The Committee will further examine any such problems to see if the requested levels should be altered and then make its recommendation to the Senate.

In 1975, the Committee's consideration of the Military Authorization Bill for fiscal year 1976 and the Transition Quarter focused on the President's request in view of the significant increase in the size of the forces of the Soviet Union as well as the shrinking size of the U.S. defense dollar. The Committee made a thorough examination of the request in some 46 days of full Committee and Subcommittee hearings. The printed testimony covered some 5,700 pages in ten volumes. Examination of the printed testimony will show the extensive, detailed review conducted by the full committee and its subcommittees on Research and Development, Tactical Air Power, and Manpower and Personnel.

The Committee recommended reductions of \$4.8 billion in the authorization request for fiscal year 1976 and \$500 million in the request for the Transition Quarter. This bill was accepted by the Senate with minor changes. However, after conference with the House of Representatives, the Senate would not accept the conference report on the bill. Thus it was necessary to return to conference and negotiate a lower funding level. The final result was a bill authorizing \$25.5 billion in procurement and research and development funds for fiscal year 1976, \$500 million above the Committee's original recommendation. The Transition Quarter funding level remained the same. The Committee's recommended reduction of 18,000 in active military manpower was partially restored (9,000) in conference. The recommended reduction of 23,000 civilians was sustained in conference.

The new Congressional budget process began in 1975. In deliberations on the military authorization fiscal and budgetary constraints were an important consideration. The Committee fully supported the Congressional budgetary process and the concurrent resolutions on the budget throughout the authorization process.

Reporting Requirements

A second way to review the application, administration and execution of laws required by the Legislative Reorganization Act is through reporting requirements. The Committee periodically receives reports from the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments and the Comptroller General on subjects which deserve continuing congressional attention. For example, the process of acquisition of certain major weapon systems is monitored by a quarterly reporting system established in 1969.

During the course of the authorization process the Committee often discovers areas which it feels are in need of further investigation.

Special reports may be requested in these areas. For example, in 1975 the Committee requested a special study by the Secretary of Defense on long-term basing alternatives in the Pacific. Such a report will assist the Committee in its deliberations and decisions on our overseas troop deployments.

Also in 1975, the Committee became increasingly concerned with the effects of foreign military sales on the transfer of major equipment from U.S. active inventories. The Committee included a provision in the Military Authorization Act to require reports on all such sales or transfers in amounts over \$25,000,000. Such a report should better enable the Committee to advise the Senate on the military propriety of these sales.

Briefings and Investigations

Non-legislative investigations are another important part of the Committee's oversight of our national security program. These include full committee, subcommittee, individual Senator and committee staff investigations into matters of public concern. In 1975 the Committee held an informal discussion on the Middle East situation with the Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres. In February, the Subcommittee on Arms Control held hearings on Soviet compliance with the SALT I agreements. Another area of interest was the growing Soviet presence in the Indian Ocean. On this matter Senator Dewey Bartlett and committee staff traveled to Somalia to investigate the Soviet installation in Berbera. Also, each year the Committee receives briefings from the government intelligence agencies. All of these investigations and briefings increase the Committee's understanding of national security affairs and better enable it to oversee national defense programs and policies.

Nominations

Another important method of review is the nomination process. In 1975, the Committee acted upon 16 top-level nominations which were later confirmed by the Senate. The Committee considers such nominations for the Department of Defense and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Following favorable Committee reports, Martin R. Hoffmann was confirmed as Secretary of the Army, Thomas C. Reed was confirmed as Secretary of the Air Force, Donald Rumsfeld was confirmed as Secretary of Defense and Lieutenant General Louis Wilson was confirmed as commandant of the Marine Corps. In addition over 68,000 nominations were routinely considered by the Committee.

The Work of Subcommittees

The Subcommittees of the Senate Armed Services Committee always play a vital part in the Committee's work. The Subcommittees on Tactical Air Power, Research and Development, and Manpower and Personnel spent long hours examining the appropriate portions of the defense authorization budget, greatly enhancing the full Committee's ability to make constructive recommendations to the Senate.

The Military Construction Subcommittee thoroughly reviewed the military construction authorization request for approximately \$3 billion. This is one of the major items handled by the Committee annually.

The other Subcommittees also deal with matters vital to the work of the full Committee and are to be commended for their hard and productive work. As matters of national security and international affairs become more and more complex, I wish to commend the Members and staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee for their hard work both in Committee and on the floor of the Senate.

JOHN C. STENNIS, *Chairman.*

JURISDICTION

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 601 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, amended by Public Law 91-510 approved Oct. 26, 1970) in Part I created the standing Committees of the Senate and provided that the Committee on Armed Services should consist of 13 Senators; amended by S. Res. 18 of the 82d Congress (1953) to consist of 15 Senators; amended by S. Res. 24 of the 86th Congress (1959) to consist of 17 Senators; amended by S. Res. 11 of the 90th Congress (1967) to consist of 18 Senators; amended by P.L. 91-510 (1970) to consist of 15 Senators; further amended by S. Res. 15, of the 92d Congress to consist of 16 Senators; further amended by S. Res. 10 of the 93d Congress (1973) to consist of 15 Senators; and further amended by S. Res. 17 of the 94th Congress to consist of 16 Senators and that to said committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects: (Rule XXV(d) of the Standing Rules of the Senate.)

1. Common defense generally.
2. The Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, generally.
3. Soldiers' and sailors' homes.
4. Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the Armed Forces.
5. Selective service.
6. Size and composition of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.
7. Forts, arsenals, military reservations, and navy yards.
8. Ammunition depots.
9. Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including the administration, sanitation, and Government of the Canal Zone.
10. Conservation, development, and use of naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves.
11. Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.
12. Aeronautical and space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations

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COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

JOHN C. STENNIS, Mississippi, *Chairman*
*January 15, 1951**

STUART SYMINGTON, Missouri
*January 13, 1953**

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
*June 25, 1954**

HOWARD W. CANNON, Nevada
*January 14, 1959**

THOMAS J. MCINTYRE, New
Hampshire, *August 10, 1964**

HARRY F. BYRD, JR., Virginia
*January 14, 1966**

SAM NUNN, Georgia
*January 4, 1973**

JOHN C. CULVER, Iowa
*January 17, 1975**

GARY HART, Colorado
*January 17, 1975**

PATRICK J. LEAHY, Vermont
*January 17, 1975**

STROM THURMOND, South Carolina
*January 14, 1959**

JOHN G. TOWER, Texas
*January 15, 1965**

BARRY GOLDWATER, Arizona
*January 14, 1969**

WILLIAM L. SCOTT, Virginia
*January 12, 1973**

ROBERT TAFT, JR., Ohio
*January 23, 1974**

DEWEY F. BARTLETT, Oklahoma
*January 23, 1975**

The Senate Committees on Military Affairs; on the Militia; and Naval Affairs; were established on Dec. 10, 1816. The Committee on the Militia was merged with the Committee on Military Affairs in 1858 to form the Military Affairs and Militia Committee. However, in 1872 the committee dropped "militia" from its name. The Military Affairs and Naval Affairs Committees existed until 1947 when they were combined by the Legislative Reorganization of 1946 into a new standing committee, the current Armed Services Committee.

*Date of appointment to Senate Armed Services Committee.

SUBCOMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

Democratic Members

Republican Members

Preparedness Investigating

Senator Stennis (Chairman)

Senator Symington
Senator Jackson
Senator Cannon
Senator McIntyre
Senator Byrd

Senator Thurmond
Senator Tower
Senator Goldwater
Senator Scott
Senator Taft

Intelligence

Senator Stennis (Chairman)

Senator Symington
Senator Cannon
Senator McIntyre

Senator Goldwater
Senator Thurmond

National Stockpile and Naval Petroleum Reserves

Senator Cannon (Chairman)

Senator Symington
Senator Nunn
Senator Hart

Senator Scott
Senator Taft
Senator Bartlett

Military Construction

Senator Symington (Chairman)

Senator Jackson
Senator Cannon
Senator Byrd
Senator Leahy

Senator Tower
Senator Thurmond
Senator Goldwater

Arms Control

Senator Jackson (Chairman)

Senator Stennis
Senator Symington
Senator McIntyre
Senator Byrd

Senator Tower
Senator Taft
Senator Bartlett

*Democratic Members**Republican Members***Tactical Air Power**

Senator Cannon (Chairman)

Senator Symington
 Senator Jackson
 Senator Nunn
 Senator Hart

Senator Goldwater
 Senator Tower
 Senator Thurmond

Research and Development

Senator McIntyre (Chairman)

Senator Culver
 Senator Leahy

Senator Taft
 Senator Goldwater

General Legislation

Senator Byrd (Chairman)

Senator McIntyre
 Senator Nunn
 Senator Leahy

Senator Bartlett
 Senator Tower
 Senator Scott

Manpower and Personnel

Senator Nunn (Chairman)

Senator Byrd
 Senator Culver

Senator Scott
 Senator Bartlett

**EX OFFICIO MEMBERS OF APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER
 DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS**

Senator Symington (Conferee) Senator Thurmond
 Senator Jackson

**EX OFFICIO MEMBERS OF APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER
 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS**

Senator Symington (Conferee) Senator Tower
 Senator Cannon

RELATIONSHIP OF ANNUAL AUTHORIZATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

History of Section 138, Title 10, United States Code

(Superseding "Section 412")

The jurisdiction of the committee so far as specific annual authorizations are concerned was increased significantly in 1959 by the enactment of section 412(b) of Public Law 86-149 which required annual congressional authorization of appropriations for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels. That law was amended and expanded as follows:

In 1962 (Public Law 87-436) to require similar authorization of appropriations for research, development, test, or evaluation associated with aircraft missiles, and naval vessels;

In 1963 (Public Law 88-174) to require authorization of appropriations for all research, development, test, or evaluation carried on by the Department of Defense;

In 1965 (Public Law 89-37) to require authorization of appropriations for the procurement of tracked combat vehicles;

In 1967 (Public Law 90-168) to require annual authorization of the personnel strengths of each of the Selected Reserves of the Reserve components as a prior condition for the appropriation of funds for the pay and allowances for the Reserve components;

In 1969 (Public Law 91-121) to require authorization of appropriations for the procurement of other weapons to or for the use of any armed force of the United States. (Essentially, heavy, medium, and light artillery, antiaircraft artillery, rifles, machineguns, mortars, small arms weapons, and any crew-fired piece using fixed ammunition);

In 1970 (Public Law 91-441) to require authorization of appropriations to or for the use of the Navy for the procurement of torpedoes and related support equipment; and to require authorization of the average annual active duty personnel strength for each component of the Armed Forces as a condition precedent to the appropriation of funds for this purpose;

In 1972 (Public Law 92-436) to require annual authorization for the average military training student loads for each component of the Armed Forces, and modified the provisions relating to authorization for active duty personnel strength; and

In 1973 (Public Law 93-155) to require authorization for end strength civilian employment for each component of the Defense Department in each fiscal year.

In 1975 (Public Law 94-106) to require the annual authorization of military construction of ammunition facilities.

Also, in 1973 these enactments were codified by section 803(a) of Public Law 93-155 into title 10, United States Code, as section 138. The law today, therefore, reads as follows:

§ 138. Secretary of Defense: Annual authorization of appropriations for armed forces

(a) No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year to or for the use of any armed force or obligated or expended for—

- (1) procurement of aircraft, missiles, or naval vessels;
- (2) any research, development, test, or evaluation, or procurement or production related thereto;
- (3) procurement of tracked combat vehicles;
- (4) procurement of other weapons; or
- (5) procurement of naval torpedoes and related support equipment;

unless funds therefor have been specifically authorized by law.

(b) Congress shall authorize the personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of each reserve component of the armed forces. No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year for the pay and allowances of members of any reserve component of the armed forces unless the personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of that reserve component for that fiscal year has been authorized by law.

(c) (1) Congress shall authorize the end strength as of the end of each fiscal year for active-duty personnel for each component of the armed forces. No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year to or for the use of the active-duty personnel of any component of the armed forces unless the end strength for active duty personnel of that component for that fiscal year has been authorized by law.

(2) Congress shall authorize the end strength as of the end of each fiscal year for civilian personnel for each component of the Department of Defense. No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year to or for the use of the civilian personnel of any component of the Department of Defense unless the end strength for civilian personnel of that component for the fiscal year has been authorized by law.

(3) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a written report, not later than February 15 of each fiscal year, recommending the annual active duty end strength level for each component of the armed forces for the next fiscal year and the annual civilian personnel end strength level for each component of the Department of Defense for the next fiscal year, and shall include in that report justification for the strength levels recommended and as explanation of the relationship between the personnel strength levels recommended for that fiscal year and the national security policies of the United States in effect at the time. The justification and explanation shall specify in detail for all military forces, including each land force division, carrier and other major combatant vessel, air wing, and other comparable unit, the—

- (A) unit mission and capability;
- (B) strategy which the unit supports; and
- (C) area of deployment and illustrative areas of potential deployment, including a description of any United States commitment to defend such areas.

It shall also include a detailed discussion of (i) the manpower required for support and overhead functions within the armed forces and the Department of Defense, (ii) the relationship of the manpower required for support and overhead functions to the primary combat missions and support policies, and (iii) the manpower required to be stationed or assigned to duty in foreign countries and aboard vessels located

outside the territorial limits of the United States, its territories, and possessions.

(d) (1) Congress shall authorize the average military training student loads for each component of the armed forces. Such authorization is not required for unit or crew training student loads, but is required for student loads for the following individual training categories—

- (A) recruit and specialized training;
- (B) flight training;
- (C) professional training in military and civilian institutions;
- and
- (D) officer acquisition training.

No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year for training military personnel in the training categories described in clauses (A)–(D) of any component of the armed forces unless the average student load of that component for that fiscal year has been authorized by law.

(2) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a written report, not later than March 1 of each fiscal year, recommending the average student load for each category of training for each component of the armed forces for the next three fiscal years, and shall include in that report justification for, and explanation of, the average student loads recommended.

LEGISLATION REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE

A total of 13 bills and resolutions were reported to the Senate by the committee during 1975. At the end of 1975 two of these bills became public law, one bill was vetoed, three bills and one resolution were pending in the House, one bill was in conference, two bills were pending in the Senate, one bill and one resolution failed of passage in the Senate, and one resolution was passed in the Senate. A detailed summary follows:

Legislation Reported and Enacted Into Public Law

To authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1976, and the period of July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces and of civilian personnel of the Department of Defense, and to authorize the military training student loads, and for other purposes.

(Public law 94-106, 94th Congress, H.R. 6674, October 7, 1975)

TITLE I AND TITLE VII (SEC. 701), PROCUREMENT

Amounts requested and authorization enacted for the various major categories are shown in the following table.

* [In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1976		Fiscal period 1977	
	Request	Authorized	Request	Authorized
Aircraft.....	8,014.8	7,454.3	1,746.6	1,502.9
Missiles.....	3,305.6	3,239.3	653.7	628.0
Naval shipbuilding.....	5,446.0	3,899.4	474.2	474.2
Tracked combat vehicles.....	1,016.5	965.5	273.0	245.7
Naval torpedoes.....	197.4	189.5	19.2	19.2
Other weapons.....	100.7	92.1	14.1	11.1
Procurement of defense articles.....	300.0			
Total.....	18,381.0	15,840.1	3,180.8	2,881.1

TITLE II AND TITLE VII (SECTION 702), RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

The amounts requested and authorized are as follows:

(In millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 1976		Fiscal period 197T	
	Request	Authorized	Request	Authorized
Army.....	2,181.7	2,028.9	585.6	513.3
Navy.....	3,470.2	3,318.6	903.8	849.7
Air Force.....	3,903.2	3,737.0	1,034.0	965.8
Defense agencies.....	625.3	588.7	159.5	144.8
Total.....	10,181.4	9,673.3	2,682.9	2,473.6

TITLE III AND TITLE VII (SECTION 703), ACTIVE FORCES

End strengths requested and authorization enacted for active duty personnel of each component of the Armed Forces are as follows:

	Fiscal year 1976		Fiscal period 197T	
	Request	Authorization	Request	Authorization
Army.....	785,000	785,000	793,000	793,000
Navy.....	528,700	528,700	535,900	535,900
Marine Corps.....	196,300	196,300	196,500	196,500
Air Force.....	590,000	590,000	590,000	590,000
Total.....	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,115,400	2,115,400

This authorization by components was followed by a requirement for a reduction of 9,000 active duty military personnel for fiscal year 1976 and fiscal year 197T, to be appropriated by the Secretary of Defense.

TITLE IV AND TITLE VII (SECTION 704), RESERVE FORCES

The requested and enacted average strengths of the Selected Reserve of each reserve component of the Armed Forces are shown in the following table.

	Fiscal year 1976		Fiscal period 197T	
	Request	Authorization	Request	Authorization
Army National Guard.....	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Army Reserve.....	212,400	219,000	212,400	219,000
Naval Reserve.....	94,000	106,000	92,000	106,000
Marine Corps Reserve.....	32,500	32,500	33,000	33,000
Air National Guard.....	94,900	94,900	94,500	94,500
Air Force Reserve.....	51,800	51,800	53,600	53,600
Coast Guard Reserve.....	11,700	11,700	11,700	11,700
Total.....	897,300	915,900	897,200	917,800

TITLE V AND TITLE VII (SECTION 705), CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The following table summarizes the requested direct hire civilian personnel end strengths:

	Fiscal year 1976	Fiscal period 1977
Army.....	334, 100	337, 800
Navy/Marine Corps.....	322, 100	322, 900
Air Force.....	255, 900	257, 800
Defense agencies.....	72, 900	72, 900
Total.....	985, 000	985, 000

The Congress authorized a total direct and indirect hire civilian personnel end strength of 1,058,000 for fiscal year 1976 and 1,064,400 for fiscal year 1977. This included a reduction of 23,000 from each overall request, to be allocated by the Secretary of Defense.

TITLE VI AND TITLE VII (SECTION 706), MILITARY TRAINING STUDENT LOADS

The average military training student load as requested and as enacted are shown in the following table:

	Fiscal year 1976		Fiscal period 1977	
	Request	Authorization	Request	Authorization
Army.....	83, 100	83, 100	75, 200	75, 200
Navy.....	69, 500	69, 500	70, 600	70, 600
Marine Corps.....	26, 500	26, 500	26, 800	26, 800
Air Force.....	51, 200	51, 200	52, 300	52, 300
Army National Guard.....	9, 800	9, 800	9, 500	9, 500
Army Reserve.....	7, 400	7, 400	5, 500	5, 500
Naval Reserve.....	1, 700	1, 700	2, 100	2, 100
Marine Corps Reserve.....	2, 800	2, 800	4, 100	4, 100
Air National Guard.....	1, 900	1, 900	2, 200	2, 200
Air Force Reserve.....	800	800	800	800
Total.....	254, 700	254, 700	249, 100	249, 100

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 801.—This section expands the congressional authorization of military construction to include certain military construction not associated with R.D.T. & E. or production of weapons systems.

Section 802.—This section changes from four months to twelve weeks the statutory time period required for training before an active duty serviceman can be assigned overseas. It also changes from four months to twelve weeks the period of initial active duty for training for reservists.

Section 803.—This section provides for the admission of women to the military service academies beginning in calendar year 1976.

Section 804.—This section authorizes the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of a military department to provide such funds as would be necessary for emergency and extraordinary expenses.

Section 805.—This section changes from 66 days in advance to 90 days in advance the time limit for the supplemental reports to Congress on the award of contracts or the exercise of options in the contract.

Section 806.—This section amends title 10, United States Code to prevent military personnel who retire from receiving less retirement

pay than if they had retired at an earlier date but after January 1, 1971.

Section 807.—This section authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to conclude claim settlements on ship programs under contract prior to July 1, 1974, contingent upon future authorizations and appropriations for that purpose.

Section 808.—This section directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a 5-year naval ship new construction and conversion program each fiscal year.

Section 809.—This section provides that the restrictive language in section 101 of Public Law 93-365 relating to the use of funds for the DLGN nuclear guided missile frigate program shall not apply with respect to \$101 million of long lead funding for the DLGN-42 nuclear guided missile frigate.

Section 810.—This section prohibits multi-year contracts with cancellation ceilings that exceed \$5 million unless first approved by Congress.

Section 811.—This section requires that selected acquisition reports be submitted within 30 days after the end of each quarter of each fiscal year and that all information from congressional data sheets be included.

Section 812.—This section requires that the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, submit an annual report to the Congressional Committees on Armed Services relating U.S. military force structure and foreign policy.

Section 813.—This section requires that for any foreign military sale or transfer of \$25 million or more the Secretary of Defense submit a report to the Congress on the impact of such sales or transfers on the current readiness of U.S. forces and the adequacy of reimbursements to cover the full replacement costs for such items.

Section 814.—This section states the sense of Congress that equipment procured for U.S. forces stationed in Europe be interoperable with that of other members of NATO to the maximum extent feasible, and requires a report on the initiation of procurement action on such equipment when it is not in compliance with this policy.

Section 815.—This section extends until June 30, 1977, the authority to transfer by sale, credit sale, or guaranty aircraft and military equipment the President deems necessary to maintain the military balance in the Middle East.

Section 816.—This section prohibits discrimination by U.S. citizens, or by corporations with the United States in the supply of petroleum products for the use of U.S. Armed Forces.

Section 817.—This section requires the Secretary of Defense to provide the Congressional Committees on Armed Services a plan that identifies the platform and funding for AEGIS fleet implementation.

Section 818.—This section prohibits the production of lethal binary chemical munitions unless the President certifies to Congress that the production of such munitions is essential to the national interest.

Section 819.—This section provides for a 5 percent "cap" on increases in military active-duty pay through fiscal year 1976 subject to a similar cap being placed on civil service classified pay increases.

Section 820.—This section provides that the number of enlisted aides on the personal staffs of certain military officers be established through a certain formula and allocated by the Secretary of Defense.

SENATE COMMITTEE PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

Growing Trends of Soviet Military Efforts

The committee firmly believes that the amounts being recommended for fiscal year 1976 are sufficient for this fiscal year to meet United States defense needs. Prior to United States involvement in Vietnam the United States enjoyed a relative military advantage both in strategic and conventional arms over the Soviet Union. Since that time the Soviet military strength has been gradually increasing to a point which, if continued in the years ahead, could result in a shift of the military balance against the United States. This fact must be recognized in making a judgment on U.S. defense needs. The following example illustrate this trend:

1. From 10 years ago the Soviet Union has increased its military manpower by about 750,000 to almost 4 million. The U.S., on the other hand, has reduced its military manpower by 585,000 to about 2.1 million men.

2. The U.S.S.R. within the last 10 years has maintained about the same number of major combatant ships and submarines. The U.S. compared to 10 years ago has reduced this category of ships by about one-third.

3. The Soviet Union has maintained a level number of tactical aircraft over the last year period which the U.S. has reduced their number by seventeen percent.

4. While the U.S. maintains a technological superiority with regard to research and development in certain areas, the Soviet Union is closing the gap.

PERCENTAGE REDUCTIONS

Percentage Funds Reduction Overall—16.2 Percent From the Fiscal Year 1976 Request and 10.1 Percent From the Transition Period Request

The Committee recommended authorization of appropriations of \$25,012,535,000 for fiscal year 1976 and \$5,271,798,000 for the transition period of July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976. The fiscal year 1976 net reduction of \$4,842,853,000 from the request of \$29,855,388,000 represents a 16.2 percent reduction. A reduction of \$591,939,000 million, or 10.1 percent, was recommended from the transition period request of \$5,863,737,000.

12.6 Percent Omitting South Vietnam Request

When the request and deletion of funds for Military Support of South Vietnam were excluded, the reduction represented 12.6 percent of the request for Procurement and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.

9.4 Percent Omitting South Vietnam Request and Navy Ship Cost Growth

Excluding both Military Support of Vietnam and the \$902.3 million recommended for reduction from Navy Shipbuilding cost growth and escalation because those shipbuilding funds were not required for obligation in fiscal year 1976, the remaining program reduction would have been 9.4 percent.

Percentage Manpower Reductions Overall—1 Percent Active Duty Military and 2 Percent Civilian From Request

The Committee recommended authorization of an active duty military end strength of 2,081,700, a net reduction of 18,300 or about 1 percent, from the request of 2,100,000. The Committee recommended authorization of a civilian end strength of 962,000, a net reduction of 23,000, or about 2 percent, from the request of 985,000.

MAJOR CHANGES BY SENATE COMMITTEE TO FISCAL YEAR 1976 AND FISCAL YEAR 1977 REQUESTS

The Senate report discusses in detail all of the various changes recommended by the committee on all aspects of the bill. The following is a list of the more significant changes recommended by the committee.

Major Funding Changes—From Request

Denial of funding requested to support Foreign Military Sales program

Funds in the amount of \$300 million for fiscal year 1976 to provide support of Foreign Military Sales programs have been denied.

Deletion of funds for Army UH-1H helicopters

Denial of \$24.8 million requested for procurement of 48 UH-1H helicopters.

Change in funding requested for Marine Corps A-4M aircraft

Reduction of 24 aircraft and \$61.8 million in fiscal year 1976 and approval of \$8.2 million for improvement items. (Conference added 3 aircraft and \$9.8 million in fiscal year 1977.)

Revision of A-6E program funding

Reduction of 4 A-6E aircraft in fiscal year 1976 and addition of 3 A-6E aircraft plus advance procurement for fiscal year 1977 in the transition period. (Conference restored 3 aircraft in fiscal year 1976 and deleted 3 aircraft in fiscal year 1977.)

Reduction of funds in transition period for Navy F-14 aircraft

Reduction of 9 aircraft and \$73.3 million and addition of \$33.3 million for advance procurement in the transition period. (Conference restored 9 aircraft and \$73.3 million and deducted \$33.3 million for advance procurement in transition period.)

Denial of procurement funding for Air Force B-1 bomber

Denial of \$77 million in fiscal year 1976 and \$31 million in the transition period for advance procurement for the B-1 bomber. (Conference restored \$64.0 million in fiscal year 1976 and \$23.0 million in the transition period.)

Reduction of funds for Air Force F-15 fighter aircraft

Reduction of \$22.3 million for engineering change orders and \$147.7 million for spares and repair parts for the F-15 aircraft and \$3.7 million for spares and repair parts in the transition period. (Conference restored \$147.3 million for F-15 spares and repair parts in fiscal year 1976 and \$3.7 million in fiscal year 1977.)

Denial of procurement funds requested in the transition period for the Air Force Advanced Airborne Command Post aircraft

Denial of \$185.8 million requested for 3 Advanced Airborne Command Post aircraft including initial spares. No change to R&D request.

Denial of Civil Reserve Airlift Fleet modifications

Denial of \$22 million in fiscal year 1976 and \$24 million in the transition period proposed for modification of civilian aircraft for cargo capability.

Denial of funds for War Reserve Material for Allies

Denial of \$22.7 million for procurement of AIM-9H Sidewinder missiles, \$1.3 million for procurement of recovery vehicles, \$1.6 million for F-5 war consumables, and \$13.9 million for TOW missiles for stockpiles for allies. (\$13.9 million for TOW missiles and \$1.3 million for procurement of recovery vehicles were restored with the provision that these items could be purchased only for U.S. inventories.)

Denial of funds for Navy Nuclear Frigate

Denial of \$257 million for full funding of one Nuclear Frigate and recoupment of \$75 million in funds previously approved for advance procurement.

Deletion of funds for Navy Patrol Hydrofoil Missile ship

Deletion of \$83.4 million for 2 Patrol Hydrofoil Missile ships and \$85 million for cost growth and escalation on prior year ships. (Conference restored \$83.4 million for 2 PHM ships.)

Reduction of funds requested for cost growth and escalation for prior year shipbuilding programs

Reduction of \$902.3 million requested for cost growth and escalation for fiscal year 1975 and prior Navy ship programs. (Conference restored \$4.6 million.)

Reduction of funds for Navy Patrol Frigate program

Reduction of \$270 million and 3 of the 10 Patrol Frigates requested. (Conference restored 2 Patrol Frigates and \$185.0 million.)

Denial of production funds for the Vulcan-Phalanx Close-in Weapon System

Denial of \$115.5 million in procurement funding related to the Vulcan-Phalanx Close-In Weapon System.

Reduction of M60 tank and modification funds

Reduction of \$51.0 million in fiscal year 1976 and \$27.3 million in the transition period for proposed modifications to the M60 tank.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Reduction in R&D funds and deletion of Initial Production funds for Air Force B-1 Development

Reduction of \$114.3 million from \$840.5 million requested for R&D and all of \$108 million requested for Procurement in fiscal year 1976 and 197T limiting the program to initiation of a fourth prototype but deferring initial production funding until fiscal year 1977.

Reduction in Army Site Defense program

Reduction of \$70 million from the \$140 million requested for fiscal year 1976 and \$19 million of the \$38 million requested for 197T for this Ballistic Missile Defense program to a sustaining technology program as a hedge against ABM Treaty abrogation. (\$30 million in fiscal year 1976 and \$6 million in 197T was restored in conference.)

Reduction in Navy Trident Missile program

Deletion of \$4 million requested in fiscal year 1976 and 197T for Trident II missile because initiation of development is premature.

Reduction of R&D funds for Army Heavy Lift Helicopter

Reduction of \$13.8 million in fiscal year 1976 and 197T due to termination of Heavy Lift Helicopter program which no longer is required.

Denial of R&D funds for Army Aerial Scout Helicopter

Reduction of \$18.6 million in fiscal year 1976 and 197T because Army has not yet determined and approved the specific characteristics of the Aerial Scout helicopter and whether a new or existing helicopter will be selected. (\$11.1 million (\$4.3 million in fiscal year 1976 and \$6.8 million in 197T) was restored in conference.)

Reduction of R&D funds for Air Force Air Combat Fighter

Reduction of \$51.9 million from fiscal year 1976 request for \$273 million and \$12.8 million from 197T request for \$82.5 million as being in excess of funds needed for development during these periods.

Reduction of R&D funds for Navy LAMPS ASW Helicopter

Reduction of \$9.3 million from the fiscal year 1976 request for \$35.4 million and \$1.9 million from the 197T request for \$3.9 million to deny funding for the two Army UTTAS contractors planned by the Navy to be used for the ASW helicopter. This should be an industry-wide competition.

Major Manpower Changes—From Request

Active Duty Military:

Reduction of Army Active Duty Military Strength

Reduction of 5,700 from the Army requested fiscal year 1976 end strength of 785,000, all to be taken from non-combat units. Included

are reductions in base operating support, training staffs and overhead and support related to U.S. forces based in Thailand.

Reduction of Navy Active Duty Military Strength

Reduction of 4,600 from the Navy requested fiscal year 1976 end strength of 528,700, all to be taken from non-combat units. Included are reductions in command/headquarters personnel, base operating support, training staffs and overhead and support related to U.S. forces based in Thailand.

Reduction of Marine Corps Active Duty Military Strength

Reduction of 400 from the Marine Corps requested fiscal year 1976 end strength of 196,300, all to be taken from non-combat units. Included are reductions in command/headquarters personnel.

Reduction of Air Force Active Duty Military Strength

Reduction of 7,600 from the Air Force requested fiscal year 1976 end strength of 590,000, all to be taken from non-combat units. Included are reductions in command/headquarters personnel, base operating support, training staffs and overhead and support related to U.S. forces based in Thailand.

(9,300 of the overall 18,300 reduction was restored in conference. The remaining 9,000 reduction was to be allocated among the services by the Secretary of Defense.)

Civilian Personnel:

Reduction of Army Civilian Strength

A reduction of 5,100 from the Army requested fiscal year 1976 end strength of 334,100. Included are reductions in base operating support, training staffs and overhead, and support related to U.S. forces based in Thailand.

Reduction of Navy-Marine Corps Civilian Strength

A reduction of 11,800 from the Navy-Marine Corps requested fiscal year 1976 end strength of 322,100. Included are reductions in command/headquarters personnel, base operating support, training staffs and overhead and support related to U.S. forces based in Thailand.

Reduction of Air Force Civilian Strength

Reduction of 4,600 from the Air Force requested fiscal year 1976 end strength of 255,900. Included are reductions in command/headquarters personnel, base operating support, training staffs and overhead and support related to U.S. forces based in Thailand.

Reduction of Defense Agencies Civilian Strength

Reduction of 1,500 from the Defense Agencies requested fiscal year 1976 end strength of 72,900. Included are reductions in command/headquarters personnel and base operating support.

(Conference changed the reduction to allow the Secretary of Defense to allocate the total reduction of 23,000 civilian personnel among the services.)

Change in Method of Authorizing Selected Reserve Strengths

The committee accepted the Defense Department's request for Selected Reserve component strengths. In addition, the committee recommended that the strengths be authorized as end strengths and

continue to be programmed to achieve a minimum average strength of not less than one-half the sum of the strength at the beginning and the strength at the end of the fiscal year. (Conference authorized average Selected Reserve strength.)

Denial of \$1.3 Billion for Support of South Vietnam Military Forces

Beginning in fiscal year 1966 the defense budget has provided for funding in support of South Vietnamese military forces. Because of the recent collapse of the government of South Vietnam, \$1.3 billion in military support to South Vietnam has been denied.

LANGUAGE CHANGES

Funding authority for support of South Vietnamese military forces.—The President's fiscal year 1976 budget requested as a separate general provision \$1.293 billion in obligational authority for support of South Vietnamese military forces. In light of the collapse of the Government of South Vietnam, the committee denied the entire amount.

Stockpiling of defense articles for foreign countries.—The President's budget request included a general provision which would have repealed Section 514 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Section 514 prohibits the obligation of funds "for the purpose of stockpiling any defense article or war reserve material" for foreign countries unless such funds are made available pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act or other corresponding legislation. The committee decided not to repeal Section 514 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended and thereby refused to authorize the funding of military stockpiles for foreign countries out of the Defense budget.

The Committee added the following statutory provisions to the bill:

Readiness report.—The Committee added language requiring the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress an annual detailed report on the readiness of the Armed Forces to perform their assigned missions. The report would include an assessment of the material and equipment readiness of the forces, improvements expected within the budget authority requested for the current and upcoming fiscal year and the criteria used to assess readiness. (Conference deleted this language.)

Foreign military sales report.—The Committee included language requiring the Secretary of Defense to report to the Congress on the impact of any sales or transfers of defense articles from active inventories in the amount of \$25,000,000 or more. The report would assess the impact of such actions on U.S. force readiness and the adequacy of reimbursements to cover the replacement costs of such items. (Conference agreed to compromise language.)

Chemical warfare—binary munitions.—The Committee included language to prohibit the research, development, testing and evaluation of offensive binary other lethal chemical munitions. No funds would be used for the production or preproduction of such defensive munitions unless the President certifies in advance that it is essential to the national interest. (Conference agreed to compromise language.)

NATO standardization.—The Committee included language declaring it to be the policy of the United States that equipment procured for U.S. forces stationed in Europe under NATO be "standardized and interoperable with" equipment of NATO allies. The language provides for the exclusion of such equipment from the so-called "Buy American Act." (Conference agreed to compromise language.)

Life cycle costs.—The Committee included language requiring measures of the costs of acquiring, operating, and maintaining major

weapon systems over their useful life. The language required a comparison of the costs and manpower requirements of new major systems with current weapons systems which perform similar missions. (Conference deleted this language.)

Suggestions from retirees on procurement policy improvements.—The Committee included language directing the Secretary of Defense to request suggestions from retiring military officers and civilian personnel above grade of GS-13 on methods to improve procurement policies. Quarterly reports on such suggestions would be furnished to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees. (Conference deleted this language.)

Permanent authority for emergency and extraordinary expenses.—The Committee included language authorizing the Secretary of Defense and Service Secretaries to “provide for any emergency or extraordinary expenses which cannot be anticipated or classified” within the limits of specific appropriations for “emergency or extraordinary expenses”. (Conference added requirement to report such expenditures to certain Congressional Committees.)

Modification of congressional supplemental report on contract awards.—The Committee included language extending the reporting period on contract awards to not more than ninety days before the award of any contract on major weapons systems. The current requirement was for notification not more than sixty days before such award.

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1976 AND FISCAL YEAR 1977 DEFENSE PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION BILL ACTED UPON DURING SENATE FLOOR AND CONFERENCE ACTION

Amendment No. and Senator	Subject	Vote	Conference action
282—Schweiker	Recruitment	Withdrawn June 5, 1975	
480—Javits	Manpower utilization and costs	do	
488—Hathaway	Females to military academies	Passed voice vote, modified form, June 6, 1975	Adopted modified form.
489—Hartke	Elimination of industrially funded civilians from DOD civilian manpower ceilings.	Defeated 40 to 50, June 6, 1975	
490—Abourezk	Feed and forage	Passed voice vote, June 5, 1975	Rejected.
491—Jackson	DOD discrimination in petroleum procurement.	Passed 83 to 8, modified form, June 6, 1975	Adopted modified form.
492—Jackson	Aircraft sales to Israel	Passed 68 to 22, June 6, 1975	Adopted.
494—McIntyre	R.D.T. & E. funds for counterforce programs.	Defeated 42 to 52, June 4, 1975	
496—Kennedy	Minuteman III	Defeated 27 to 56, June 5, 1975	
500—Proxmire	Enlisted aides	Passed voice vote, modified form June 5, 1975	Adopted modified form
502—Taft	Advanced hydrofoil craft	Defeated voice vote, June 5, 1975	
503—Taft	Advanced ship development program.	Defeated 31 to 64, June 5, 1975	
506—Symington	\$23,800,000,000 fiscal year 1976 ceiling and \$5,000,000,000 fiscal year 1977 ceiling.	Defeated 36 to 59, June 4, 1975	
507—Dole	Naval Reserve end strength to 112,000.	Defeated voice vote, June 5, 1975	
501—Proxmire	Former DOD employees or officers employed in private business.	Withdrawn June 5, 1975	
511—Bellmon	B-1 funds restoration	do	
513—Buckley	R. & D. funds increase	Defeated voice vote, June 5, 1975	
514—Proxmire	DD-963 destroyer funds reduction.	Withdrawn June 6, 1975	
515—Proxmire	F-18	Passed voice vote, modified form, June 6, 1975	Rejected.
516—Proxmire	Civilian personnel reduction	Passed 42-40, June 4, 1975	Rejected.
517—Humphrey	MaRV	Passed 43-41, June 6, 1975	Rejected.
518—Culver	Foreign policy and military force structure annual report.	Passed voice vote, June 6, 1975	Adopted-Modified form.

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1976 AND FISCAL YEAR 1977 DEFENSE PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION BILL ACTED UPON DURING SENATE FLOOR AND CONFERENCE ACTION—Continued

Amendment No. and Senator	Subject	Vote	Conference action
521—Hathaway.....	Submarine cruise launch missile funds deletion.	Defeated 16-72, June 4, 1975..	
527—Eagleton.....	AWACS.....	Defeated 38-58, June 5, 1975...	
528—Stevens.....	Law school eligibility for former POWs.	Passed voice vote, June 5, 1975...	Adopted.
529—Weicker.....	F-16 and F-18.....	Withdrawn June 6, 1975.....	
530—Glenn.....	Expenditure reporting.....	Passed voice vote, June 5, 1975...	Adopted-Modified form.
531—Domenici.....	Civilian and military manpower ceilings study.	Withdrawn, June 5, 1975.....	
532—Kennedy.....	Student-instructor ratio in military training.	Passed voice vote, modified form, June 6, 1975.	Rejected.
533—McGovern.....	B-1 (substitute for McGovern Amendment 220).	Defeated 32-57, June 5, 1975...	
534—Tower.....	Retired pay inversion.....	Passed 49-39, modified form, June 6, 1975.	Adopted.
535—Gravel.....	Limitation to 14 Army divisions.	Defeated 2-70, June 4, 1975....	
536—Gravel.....	Tactical nuclear weapons.....	Defeated voice vote, June 6, 1975.	
539—Gravel.....	Active duty personnel reduction.	Defeated voice vote, June 5, 1975.	
540—Gravel.....	Site defense.....	Defeated 39-54, June 5, 1975...	

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

House Reports No. 94-199 (Committee on Armed Services), 94-413 (1st Conference Committee), 94-488 (2nd Conference Committee)

Senate Reports No. 94-146 (S. 920 with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, Committee on Armed Services), 94-334 (1st Conference Committee), 94-385 (2nd Conference Committee)

Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975) :

May 15, 19, 20, considered and passed House.

May 22, June 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, S. 920, as amended, put in H.R. 6674; considered and passed Senate.

July 30, House agreed to 1st conference report.

Aug. 1, Senate did not agree to 1st conference report.

Sept. 24, House agreed to 2nd conference report.

Sept. 26, Senate agreed to 2nd conference report.

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To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes

(Public Law 94-107, 94th Congress, S. 1247, October 7, 1975)

The total authorization granted for new military construction for fiscal year 1976 and the three month transition period was \$3,853,705,000.

A summary of the total authority granted is as follows:

Total authorization for appropriation granted fiscal year 1976 and the transition period

[In thousands of dollars]

Title I—Army :	
Inside the United States.....	\$596, 515
Outside the United States.....	172, 525
Subtotal	769, 040
Title II—Navy :	
Inside the United States.....	684, 339
Outside the United States.....	21, 170
Subtotal	705, 509
Title III—Air Force :	
Inside the United States.....	379, 041
Outside the United States.....	102, 846
Section 302.....	3, 982
Subtotal	485, 869
Title IV—Defense agencies.....	44, 800
Title V—Military family housing.....	1, 642, 883
Total, titles I, II, III, IV, and V.....	3, 648, 101
Title VII—Reserve components :	
Army National Guard.....	54, 745
Army Reserve.....	44, 459
Navy and Marine Corps Reserve.....	34, 800
Air National Guard.....	55, 100
Air Force Reserve.....	16, 500
Total	205, 604
Grand total granted by titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VII.....	3, 853, 705

Continuing the trend established in recent military construction programs, substantial portions of this year's authority are committed to bachelor and family housing, medical facilities, and pollution abatement projects. A new six year program aimed at reducing energy consumption was initiated with approximately \$135,000,000 authorized in this bill for projects that will significantly reduce energy consumption and thereby amortize the investment cost in less than four year.

The island of Diego Garcia continued as an item of major controversy in this bill. The fiscal year 1975 construction bill had included conditional authorization for expanded facilities at Diego Garcia subject to Presidential certification as to need and provided that neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives adopted a resolution of disapproval. During consideration of the fiscal year 1976 bill, which contains an additional \$13,800,000 increment for Diego Garcia, the required Presidential certification was presented to Congress and the issue debated in the Senate where, by a vote of 53-43, a resolution of disapproval was defeated.

The Department of Defense requested \$175,000,000 to build hardened shelters for aircraft stationed in, or scheduled for early deployment to, the NATO countries. While the wisdom of providing protection for

aircraft committed to NATO missions is unquestioned, the issues of who should provide the funds and whether or not to build shelters for contingency aircraft that were not stationed in Europe sparked considerable debate. The authority approved was for \$52,738,000 which is the amount that can be recouped from NATO funds at some later date.

The Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland, received an initial \$15,000,000 funding increment in the fiscal year 1975 construction bill. The fiscal year 1976 bill contains \$64,900,000 in additional authority which will permit the major facilities to be constructed and the first class is expected to be graduated in 1980. The Committees very carefully reviewed the cost effectiveness of this project before recommending authorization of this year's large increment that will insure construction of the medical university.

\$86,000,000 was requested by the Department of Defense to build a new headquarters for the Defense Intelligence Agency at Bolling Air Force Base near Washington, D.C. The authority was denied because the authorizing Committees were not satisfied that providing a permanent facility for the Defense Intelligence Agency was appropriate in view of the extensive review of the entire Federal Intelligence Community that was underway in both Houses of Congress and within the Executive Branch itself.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

House Reports: No. 94-293 accompanying H.R. 5210 (Comm. on Armed Services) and No. 94-483 (Comm. of Conference).

Senate Reports: No. 94-157 (Comm. on Armed Services) and No. 94-376 (Comm. of Conference).

Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975):

June 9, considered and passed Senate.

July 28, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 5210.

September 24, House agreed to conference report.

September 29, Senate agreed to conference report.

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***Legislation Reported By The Committee But Not Enacted Into
Public Law***

**To authorize the appointment of Alexander P. Butterfield to the
retired list of the Regular Air Force, and for other purposes.
(S. 182)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 94-110 (Committee on Armed Services).

Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975) :

May 20, considered and defeated in Senate.

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**To extend, pending international agreement, the fisheries man-
agement responsibility and authority of the United States over
the fish in certain areas in order to conserve and protect such
fish from depletion, and for other purposes. (S. 961)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Reports No. 94-416 (Committee on Commerce), 94-459 (Adverse report,
Committee on Foreign Relations), and 94-515 (Committee on Armed Services).

Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975) :

Dec. 19, considered in Senate.

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**To make the provisions of section 1331(e) of title 10, United States
Code, retroactive to November 1, 1953. (S. 2090)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 94-560 (Committee on Armed Services).

Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975) :

Dec. 17, considered and passed Senate.

Dec. 18, referred to House Committee on Armed Services.

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**To amend title 37, United States Code, relating to special pay
for nuclear qualified officers, and for other purposes. (S. 2114)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

House Report No. 94-644 (Committee on Armed Services).

Senate Report No. 94-329 (Committee on Armed Services).

Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975) :

July 26, considered and passed, amended, Senate.

Nov. 17, considered and passed, amended, House.

Nov. 20, Senate disagreed to House amendment.

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**To amend chapter 39 of title 10, United States Code, to enable
the President to authorize the involuntary order to active duty
of Selected Reservists, for a limited period, whether or not a**

**declaration of war or national emergency has been declared,
(S. 2115)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 94-562 (Committee on Armed Services).
Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975) :

Dec. 15, reported to Senate with amendment.

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**To amend sections 5202 and 5232 of title 10, United States Code,
relating to the appointment to the grades of general and lieutenant
general of Marine Corps officers designated for appropriate higher
commands or for performance of duties of great importance and
responsibility. (S. 2117)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 94-561 (Committee on Armed Services).
Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975) :

Dec. 17, considered and passed Senate, amended to include language of H.R.
9691.

Dec. 18, referred to House Committee on Armed Services.

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**To fully explore and develop the naval petroleum reserves of
the United States and to permit limited production with revenues
derived therefrom to be placed in a special account, and
for other purposes. (S. 2173)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

House Reports No. 94-81 (Part II, Committee on Armed Services) and 94-98
(Part III, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).

Senate Report No. 94-327 (Committee on Armed Services).

Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975) :

July 28, 29, considered and passed Senate with provisions inserted in H.R. 49.

July 8, H.R. 49 considered and passed, amended, House.

Sept. 17, conference scheduled in House.

Oct. 2, conference scheduled in Senate.

Dec. 2, 4, 8, 10, 15, 16, conferees met.

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**To amend the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, to include
the Secretary of the Treasury as a member of the National
Security Council. (S. 2350)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

House Report No. 94-730 (Committee on Armed Services).

Senate Report No. 94-423 (Committee on Armed Services).

Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975) :

Oct. 9, considered and passed Senate.

Dec. 17, considered and passed House.

Dec. 31, vetoed by President.

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Resolutions Reported

Relating to the establishment of the naval and maritime museum in Charleston, South Carolina. (S. Con. Res. 9)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 94-18 (Committee on Armed Services).

Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975) :

Feb. 28, considered and passed Senate.

Mar. 4, referred to House Committee on Armed Services.

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Authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Armed Services for Inquiries and Investigations. (S. Res. 87)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Feb. 24, resolution reported without written report.

Senate Report No. 94-305 (Committee on Rules and Administration).

Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975) :

July 26, agreed to by Senate.

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Authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Armed Services for routine purposes. (S. Res. 88)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Feb. 24, resolution reported without written report.

Senate Report No. 94-72 (Committee on Rules and Administration).

Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975) :

April 14, agreed to by Senate.

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Disapproving construction projects on the island of Diego Garcia. (S. Res. 160)

This resolution would have expressed the Senate's disapproval of the proposed construction project on the island of Diego Garcia, the need for which was certified to by the President and the certification with respect to which was received by the Senate on May 12, 1975.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 94-202 (Adverse report, Committee on Armed Services).

Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975) :

July 26, 28, considered and failed of passage in Senate.

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*Additional Resolution Adopted***To commend James R. Schlesinger for his services as Secretary of Defense. (S. Res. 303)**

This resolution commends James R. Schlesinger for his excellence in office, his intellectual honesty and personal integrity, and for his courage and independence during his tenure as Secretary of Defense. The Senate formally expressed its conviction that the country and the free world owes a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Schlesinger for his untiring effort to improve the efficiency of the Armed Forces, the cohesiveness of American alliances, the wisdom of U.S. strategic policies and doctrine, and for his determination to convey to the American people the truth as he saw it and the sense of the future he so deeply believed they must understand.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Nov. 13, resolution adopted by Committee on Armed Services.

Senate Report: None.

Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975):

Nov. 18, considered and passed Senate.

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INVESTIGATIONS, HEARINGS, AND OTHER MATTERS NOT DIRECTLY PERTAINING TO LEGISLATION BE- FORE THE COMMITTEE

Date of hearings:

Person or subject

- Feb. 19, 1975--- Briefing by William E. Colby, Director of Central Intelligence, on conditions worldwide. Executive, not printed.
- Mar. 6, 1975---- Committee received reports from Senators Nunn, Thurmond, Scott of Va., and Bartlett on their visits to South Vietnam and Cambodia. Reports printed, but not proceedings of this executive session.
- Mar. 20, 1975--- Committee held executive hearing to receive testimony from Department of Defense witnesses on their program for modernization of the Saudi Arabian National Guard, including the Defense contract with the Vinnell Corporation. Not printed.
- April 1975----- Hearings on President's request for additional military assistance for South Vietnam. (See also S. 1451.)
- Apr. 8, 1975.—Received report by General Fred C. Weyand, Army Chief of Staff, on his trip to Vietnam to assess the situation there. Executive, not printed.
- Apr. 15, 1975.—Received testimony of Honorable James R. Schlesinger, Secretary of Defense; General Fred C. Weyand, Army Chief of Staff; and Mr. Erich von Marbod, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller); Open.
- Apr. 17, 1975.—Committee met to discuss President's request. (General Weyand was present to answer questions.) All motions to authorize additional aid failed. Executive, not printed.
- July 10, 1975--- Committee received report from Senator Bartlett concerning his trip to Berbera, Somalia, to assess Soviet military capability there. Report printed as committee print. Meeting in executive session, not printed.
- Sept. 11 and
Oct. 8, 1975--- Committee received testimony from Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State, on the United States role in the Egyptian-Israeli Sinai agreement. Executive, not printed.
- Dec. 16, 1975--- Armed Services Committee and Defense Appropriations Sub-Committee met jointly for an informal discussion with Honorable Shimon Peres, Defense Minister of Israel. Executive; not recorded.

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE STAFF

T. Edward Braswell, Jr., Chief Counsel and Staff Director
Phyllis A. Bacon, Assistant Chief Clerk
Nancy J. Bearg, Professional Staff Member ⁴
Joyce T. Campbell, Clerical Assistant ⁵
Susan J. Clark, Clerical Assistant
Doris S. Cline, Clerical Assistant
Charles J. Conneely, Professional Staff Member
Doris E. Connor, Clerical Assistant
Christine E. Cowart, Clerical Assistant
Charles Cromwell, Professional Staff Member
Marie Fabrizio Dickinson, Clerical Assistant
Hyman Fine, Professional Staff Member
George H. Foster, Jr., Professional Staff Member
John A. Goldsmith, Professional Staff Member
Edward B. Kenney, Professional Staff Member
Mary G. Ketner, Clerical Assistant
Jeanie Killgore, Clerical Assistant ¹
Don L. Lynch, Professional Staff Member
W. Clark McFadden II, General Counsel
Sheila O'Brien, Clerical Assistant ³
Robert Q. Old, Professional Staff Member
Ruth S. Price, Clerical Assistant
James C. Smith, Professional Staff Member
Larry K. Smith, Professional Staff Member ²
Francis J. Sullivan, Professional Staff Member
John T. Ticer, Chief Clerk
Roberta A. Ujakovich, Research Assistant
Carol L. Wilson, Clerical Assistant
E. Christina Winters, Clerical Assistant ⁶

Appointed : ¹ May 19, 1975 ; ² Sept. 3, 1975 ; ³ Nov. 24, 1975.
Resigned : ⁴ Sept. 14, 1975 ; ⁵ Apr. 30, 1975 ; ⁶ May 31, 1975.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. *Regular meeting day and time.* The regular meeting day of the committee shall be each Thursday at 10 a.m., unless the committee or the chairman directs otherwise.

2. *Additional meetings.* The chairman may call such additional meetings as he deems necessary.

3. *Special meetings.* Special meetings of the committee may be called by a majority of the members of the committee in accordance with section 133(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended by section 102(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

4. *Open meetings.* All meetings of the committee shall be open to the public except executive sessions for marking up bills for voting or unless the committee by majority vote provides otherwise.

5. *Presiding officer.* The chairman shall preside at all meetings and hearings of the committee except that in his absence the ranking majority member present at the meeting or hearing shall preside unless by majority vote the committee provides otherwise.

6. *Quorum.* (a) A majority of the members of the committee are required to be actually present to report a matter or measure from the committee.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (a) and (c), and other than for the conduct of hearings, six members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business as may be considered by the committee.

(c) Three members of the committee, one of whom shall be a member of the minority party, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking sworn testimony, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the full committee.

(d) Proxy votes may not be considered for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

7. *Proxy voting.* Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the committee. The vote by proxy of any member of the committee may be counted for the purpose of reporting any measure or matter to the Senate if the absent member casting such vote has been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has affirmatively requested that he be so recorded.

8. *Announcement of votes.* The results of all rollcall votes taken in any meeting of the committee on any measure, or amendment thereto, shall be announced in the committee report, unless previously announced by the committee. The announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor and votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the committee who was present at such meeting.

9. *Hearings.* (a) Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, at least 1 week in advance of such hearing,

unless the committee or subcommittee determines that good cause exists for beginning such hearing at an earlier time.

(b) Hearings may be initiated only by the specific authorization of the committee or subcommittee.

(c) Hearings shall be held only in the District of Columbia unless specifically authorized to be held elsewhere by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee conducting such hearings.

(d) Each hearing held by the committee shall be open to the public except when the committee determines that the testimony to be taken at such hearing may relate to a matter of national security, may tend to reflect adversely on the character or reputation of the witness or any other individual, or may divulge matters deemed confidential under other provisions of law or regulations.

(e) Witnesses appearing before the committee shall file with the clerk of the committee a written statement of his proposed testimony at least one day prior to a hearing at which he is to appear unless the chairman and the ranking minority member determine that there is good cause for the failure of the witness to file such statement.

(f) Confidential testimony taken or confidential material presented in a closed hearing of the committee or subcommittee or any report of the proceedings of such hearing shall not be made public in whole or in part or by way of summary unless authorized by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee.

(g) Any witness summoned to give testimony or evidence at a public or closed hearing of the committee or subcommittee may be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing who shall be permitted at all times during such hearing to advise such witness of his legal rights.

(h) Each subcommittee of the committee shall (1) fix the number of members that shall constitute a quorum of such subcommittee for the purpose of taking sworn testimony, (2) determine the circumstances under which subpoenas may be issued, and (3) the members over whose signature subpoenas may be issued.

10. *Nominations.* Unless otherwise ordered by the committee, nominations referred to the committee shall be held for at least 7 days before being voted on by the committee. Each member of the committee shall be furnished a copy of all nominations referred to the committee.

11. *Real property transactions.* Each member of the committee shall be furnished with a copy of the proposals of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, submitted pursuant to section 2662 of title 10, United States Code, and with a copy of the proposals of the Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness submitted pursuant to section 43 of the act of August 10, 1956 (50 U.S.C. app. 2285), regarding the proposed acquisition or disposition of property of an estimated price or rental of more than \$50,000. Any member of the committee objecting to or requesting information on a proposed acquisition or disposal shall communicate his objection or request to the chairman of the committee within 20 days from the date of submission.

12. *Legislative calendar.* (a) The clerk of the committee shall keep a printed calendar for the information of each committee member showing the bills introduced and referred to the committee and the status of such bills. Such calendar shall be revised from time to time to show

pertinent changes in such bills, the current status thereof, and new bills introduced and referred to the committee. A copy of each such version shall be furnished to each member of the committee.

(b) Unless otherwise ordered, measures referred to the committee shall be referred by the clerk of the committee to the appropriate department or agency of the Government for reports thereon.

PUBLICATIONS

Hearings

Cost Increase of the M60A1 Tank. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on General Legislation.) January 15, 1975: 30 pages.

Fiscal Year 1976 and 1977 Authorization for Military Procurement, Research and Development, and Active Duty, Selected Reserve and Civilian Personnel Strengths. Hearings on S. 920.

Part 1: Authorizations. February 5, 1975: pages 1-365.

Part 2: Authorizations. February 7, 10, 11, 20, 1975: pages 367-888.

Part 3: Manpower. February 24, 25, 26, 27, 28; March 4, 1975: pages 889-1707.

Part 4: Research and Development. February 25, 27; March 4, 5, 1975: pages 1709-2167.

Part 5: Manpower. March 6, 7, 14; April 7, 11, 1975: pages 2169-2636.

Part 6: Research and Development. March 7, 11, 17, 19, 21, 25, 1975: pages 2637-3605.

Part 7: Authorizations. March 12, 13, 14; April 10, 1975: pages 3607-4030.

Part 8: Tactical Air Power. March 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1975: pages 4031-4474.

Part 9: Tactical Air Power. March 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 1975: pages 4475-5122.

Part 10: Research and Development. April 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 21, 1975: pages 5123-5691.

Soviet Compliance with Certain Provisions of the 1972 SALT I Agreements. (Hearing before Subcommittee on Arms Control.) March 6, 1975: 22 pages.

Naval Petroleum and Strategic Energy Reserves. Hearing on S. 594, S. 1113, and S.J. Res. 13 (Joint hearing before the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs). March 11, 1975: 167 pages.

Military Construction Authorization, Fiscal Year 1976 and 1977. (Hearings on S. 1247 before Subcommittee on Military Construction Authorization.) April 8, 9, 11, 25, 1975: 444 pages.

Disapprove Construction Projects on the Island of Diego Garcia. Hearing on S. Res. 160. June 10, 1975: 72 pages.

Enforcer Aircraft. (Hearings before Subcommittee on Research and Development.) July 28, 30, 1975: 149 pages.

Reserve Call-Up. (Hearing on S. 2115 before Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) July 30, 1975: 35 pages.

Independent Research and Development. (Joint hearings before Subcommittee on Research and Development of the Armed Services Committee and Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government of the Joint Economic Committee.) September 17, 24, 29, 1975: 802 pages.

National Security Council Membership for the Secretary of the Treasury. Hearing on S. 2350. September 26, 1975: 7 pages.

Northern Mariana Islands. (Hearing on H.J. Res. 549 before Subcommittee on General Legislation.) November 17, 1975: 180 pages.

Emergency Marine Fisheries Protection Act of 1975. Hearing on military implications of S. 961. November 19, 1975: 228 pages.

Carbonyl Chloride Disposal. (Hearing on S. 2423 before Subcommittee on National Stockpile and Naval Petroleum Reserves.) November 24, 1975: 31 pages.

Reports

Number

- 94-18 Concurrent Resolution Relating to the Establishment of the naval and maritime museum in Charleston, South Carolina (S. Con. Res. 9). Feb. 20, 1975; 1p.
- 94-95 Report on the Activities of the Committee on Armed Services. Apr. 25, 1975; 93p.
- 94-110 Reinstatement of Retired Military Status to Alexander P. Butterfield (S. 182). May 8, 1975; 11p.
- 94-146 Authorizing Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1976, and July-September, 1976, Transition Period for Military Procurement, Research and Development, and Active Duty, Selected Reserve, and Civilian Personnel Strengths (S. 920). May 19, 1975; 191p.
- 94-157 Military Construction Authorization, Fiscal Year 1976 (S. 1247). May 22, 1975; 70p.
- 94-202 Disapproving Construction Projects on the Island of Diego Garcia (S. Res. 160). June 18, 1975; 22p.
- 94-327 Naval Petroleum Reserves Petroleum Act of 1975 (S. 2173). July 24, 1975; 17p.
- 94-329 Extension of Authority for Special Pay for Nuclear Qualified Naval Officers (S. 2114). July 24, 1975; 8p.
- 94-334 Authorizing Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1976 and the Period Beginning July 1, 1976, and Ending Sept. 30, 1976, for Military Procurement, Research and Development, Active Duty, Reserve, and Civilian Personnel Strength Levels, and Military Training Student Loads (1st Conference Report on H.R. 6674). July 25, 1975; 73p.
- 94-376 Military Construction Authorization, Fiscal Year 1976 (Conference Report on S. 1247). Sept. 17, 1975; 36p.
- 94-385 Authorizing Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1976 and the Period Beginning July 1, 1976, Ending Sept. 30, 1976, for Military Procurement, Research and Development, Active Duty, Reserve, and Civilian Personnel Strength Levels, and Military Training Student Loads (2nd Conference Report on H.R. 6674). Sept. 19, 1975; 75p.
- 94-423 National Security Council Membership for the Secretary of the Treasury (S. 2350). October 8, 1975; 4p.
- 94-515 Fisheries Management and Conservation Act (S. 961). Dec. 8, 1975; 14p.
- 94-560 Making Certain Annuity Entitlement Provisions for Survivors of Non-Regular Retired Personnel Retroactive to November 1, 1953 (S. 2090). Dec. 15, 1975; 3p.

Number

- 94-561 Authorizing the Appointment of Marine Corps Officers to be Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps in the Grade of General (S. 2117). Dec. 15, 1975; 9p.
- 94-562 Enabling the President to Authorize the Involuntary Order to Active Duty of Selected Reservists for a Limited Period Without a Declaration of War or National Emergency (S. 2115). Dec. 15, 1975; 23p.

Nominations

Nomination of Joseph Laitin to be Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Department of Defense. Feb. 5, 1975; 5p.

Nominations of Victor V. Veysey to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works and Donald G. Brotzman to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. Mar. 6, 1975; 11p.

Nomination of Albert B. Fletcher Jr. to be a Judge of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals. Apr. 10, 1975; 5p.

Nomination of Lt. Gen. Louis H. Wilson, Jr. to be Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps. May 6, 1975; 9p.

Nomination of Martin R. Hoffman to be Secretary of the Army. July 30, 1975; 5p.

Nomination of Edward Alan Miller to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army. Nov. 12, 1975; 4p.

Nomination of Donald Rumsfeld to be Secretary of Defense. Nov. 12-13, 1975; 106p.

Nomination of Richard A. Wiley to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense. Dec. 10, 1975; 5p.

Nomination of George Bush to be Director of Central Intelligence. Dec. 15-16, 1975; 94p.

Nominations of Robert Ellsworth to be Deputy Secretary of Defense; William I. Greener to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs; Matthew J. Perry, Jr. to be a judge of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals; and Thomas C. Reed to be Secretary of the Air Force. Dec. 16, 1975; 25p.

Committee Prints

Vietnam Aid: The Painful Options. Feb. 12, 1975; 18p.

Asia/Pacific: Policy and Forces. Feb. 22, 1975; 31p.

Southeast Asia. Mar. 14, 1975; 8p.

Soviet Military Capability on Berbera, Somalia. July 15, 1975; 29p.

Activities Related to Resettlement of Refugees in Somalia. Sept. 2, 1975; 5p.

Defense Officer Personnel Management Act: An Analysis. Dec. 18, 1975; 123p.

NOMINATIONS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

Date considered by committee	Name	Date confirmed by Senate
May 21, 1975.....	Augustine, Norman R., of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of the Army, vice Herman R. Staudt, resigned. No hearing held.	May 22, 1975
Mar. 6, 1975.....	Brotzman, Donald G., of Colorado, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, vice M. David Lowe, resigned. Approved in executive session.	Mar. 7, 1975
Dec. 15, 16, 18, 1975.....	Bush, George, of Texas, to be Director of Central Intelligence, vice William Egan Colby.	
Dec. 16, 18, 1975.....	Ellsworth, Robert, of New York, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense (new position). The remainder of the term expiring May 1, 1986, vice Robert M. Duncan, resigned.	Dec. 19, 1975
Apr. 10, 1975.....	Fletcher, Albert B., Jr., of Kansas, to be a judge of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals for the remainder of the term expiring May 1, 1986, vice Robert M. Duncan, resigned.	Apr. 14, 1975
Dec. 16, 18, 1975.....	Greener, William I., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, vice Joseph Laitin, resigned.	Dec. 13, 1975
July 30, 1975.....	Hoffmann, Martin R., of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Army vice Howard H. Callaway, resigned.	Aug. 1, 1975
Feb. 5, 10, 1975.....	Laitin, Joseph, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, vice Jerry W. Friedman, resigned.	Feb. 12, 1975
Nov. 12, 13, 1975.....	Miller, Edward Alan, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research and Development, vice Norman R. Augustine, elevated.	Nov. 14, 1975
Mar. 20, 1975.....	Parfitt, Maj. Gen. Harold R., to be Governor of the Canal Zone for a term of 4 years, vice Maj. Gen. David S. Parker. No hearing held.	Mar. 20, 1975
Dec. 16, 18, 1975.....	Perry, Matthew J., Jr., of South Carolina, to be a judge of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals for the remainder of the term expiring May 1, 1981, vice Robert Emmett Quinn, retired.	Dec. 19, 1975
Dec. 16, 18, 1975.....	Reed, Thomas C., of California, to be Secretary of the Air Force, vice John L. McCluscas.	Dec. 19, 1975
Nov. 12, 13, 1975.....	Rumsfeld, Donald, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Defense, vice James R. Schlesinger.	Nov. 13, 1975
July 24, 1975.....	Slay, Maj. Gen. Alton D., USAF, to be Lt. General. (No hearing held; nominee not present).	Oct. 28, 1975
Mar. 6, 1975.....	Veysey, Victor V., of California, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works (new position). Approved in executive session.	Mar. 7, 1975
Dec. 10, 12, 1975.....	Wiley, Richard A., of Massachusetts, to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense, vice Martin R. Hoffmann, elevated.	Dec. 5, 1975
May 6, 1975.....	Wilson, Lt. Gen. Louis H., Jr., to be Commandant of the Marine Corps with the rank of general for a period of 4 years. Approved in executive session.	May 7, 1975

NOMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMED FORCES

The Committee considered nominations for promotions in the armed services. Nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for confirmation resulted in the following:

January 14 through December 19, 1975

Army nominations, totaling 15,738, disposed of as follows:

Confirmed	15,737
Unconfirmed	1

Navy nominations, totaling 26,096, disposed of as follows:

Confirmed	23,738
Unconfirmed	2,358

Air Force nominations, totaling 23,691, disposed of as follows:

Confirmed	22,707
Unconfirmed	984

Marine Corps nominations, totaling 6,073, disposed of as follows:

Confirmed	6,073
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The Committee also reported favorably on 13 civilian nominations which were confirmed by the Senate.

INFORMATION REGARDING APPOINTMENT OF BOARDS OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES

Public Law 816 of the 80th Congress provides a uniform procedure for the appointment of members of the Boards of Visitors of the Military and Naval Academies, and provides that there shall be appointed on or before the last day of every year Boards of Visitors to each of the Academies to be constituted as follows:

Senate:

Chairman of the Armed Services Committee or his designee.

*1 Senator.

**2 members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

**(To be appointed by the Vice President)*

House:

Chairman of the Armed Services Committee or his designee.

**2 Congressmen.

**2 members of the House Appropriations Committee.

*** (To be appointed by the Speaker of the House)*

Presidential:

6 persons, to serve for a 3-year term, 2 new members appointed each year. Each Board to visit respective Academy once annually.

Board of Visitors to:

Military Academy: (Title 10, U.S.C., sec. 4355.)

1975.—Senators Stennis (ex officio) (Senator Scott of Va. for Senator Stennis), Pastore, Leahy, Mathias.

Naval Academy: (Title 10, U.S.C., sec. 6968.)

1975.—Senators Stennis (ex officio) (Senator Culver for Senator Stennis), Hollings, Brooke, Beall.

Air Force Academy: (Title 10, U.S.C., sec. 9355.)

1975.—Senators Stennis (ex officio) (Senator Hart of Colo. for Senator Stennis), McGee, Stevens, Griffin.

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